

MOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNSOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 3—NEW SERIES.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

NUMBER 12—WHOLE No. 116.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing that the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all the Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles.

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, produced (yet had) long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have re-secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure the return of the Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a civil war, the Democratic party, we confidently believe, that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party, by a direct revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite set of principles, and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by national constitutional means, either initiated by act of Congress, or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution and that freedom, as they value the blood of civil liberty, and the peace of the country, should find indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or positions of the South, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, and the secessionists, to overthrow the Government, and to establish a new one, is a disgrace to the Republic, and to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meet our unequalled condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant or law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who loves the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That the liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and that any attempt to deprive them of these rights, are inimicable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and still the discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which can not be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, the nation has been humiliated by their surrender, under a threat; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have discovered the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer found them. In either event, the action of the Administration, in vacillating and cowardly and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil offices, in holding party caucuses for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, has demonstrated that the dogmas of that party, have been promulgated, and party organizations, upon the altar of their country, are but a hypocritical and false pretenses by which they hope to deceive the unwary and to secure the support, and to win all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disloyal acts made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, in violating the heads of those departments in a conference at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessity of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

17. That the venetian conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battlefield where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their brilliant achievements in the various contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: I see by a late *La Porte Union*, and *Marshall County Republican*, (both abolition sheets,) that 'Nimrod, the mighty hunter,' over the signature of G. Hathaway, has piled on to Gov. Hendricks, and reminded us that

"A Falcon, soaring in her pride of place, Was by a mousing owl hawked at."

Nimrod has accomplished a good deal by his effusion. He has succeeded admirably in showing the few who have read his communication being published in the abolition papers—

That, he has not been noticed enough and is going to try and write himself into notice.

That, inasmuch as democrats do not estimate his abilities at his own standard, he offers himself for sale to the abolitionists.

That, he wants a nomination for Congress or some other office, and makes a bid for it to any party who will give it to him.

That, he has been a democrat all his life, knows it to be the party of the Union, for the Union, that made and must save the Union, while its opponents are the reverse; yet, that party cannot save the Union and hence there must be a new party of his forming to be called the Union party, for the support of renegades from other parties and who will recognize his claims.

That, of all the five hundred men who met at Indianapolis, including Governor Hendricks, all were traitors and secessionists and he alone is pure and patriotic.

That, he found nothing wrong until three months after, when he went to St. Louis and somebody there told him Hendricks' speech was wrong.

That, his zeal and anxiety was so great that he did not read the proceedings of the convention, or if he did he could find nothing wrong for three months.

That, there was no wrong only in Hendricks' speech, therefore the whole party was wrong and he must come out of it or be contaminated.

That, he will go over to the abolition party if they will receive him.

That, unless his standard is adopted the democratic party will rapidly go to the d—l; but if it is he will save it, Hendricks and all.

That, he can take garbled sentences, misrepresent them even garbled as they are by him, and into three and a half mortal columns to prove what he claims to be plain as day to every man and yet fail to prove it.

That, Hendricks is a traitor and the people are such fools or so dishonest that they are going to follow him and all become traitors.

That, if they will abandon Hendricks and follow him, he will lead them into the fields and shady nooks, and beside the pleasant streams of Abolitionism to their infinite gratification and benefit.

That, he is neither patriotic, politically honest, or wise; and that he has incurred the pity and contempt of those who were his friends.

H. S.

A Proclamation;

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion, it is therefore recommended to the people of the U. States, that at their next weekly assemblage in their accustomed places of worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been read, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war; and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national councils, to the end that they may speedily rejoice in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1862.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State.

There are about 10,000 troops at Ship Island.

Gov. Morehead, of Ky., has been released from his parole.

A school for newboys has just been established in Cincinnati.

Mr. Wm. Lawry, of Georgetown, died a few days since, aged 102 years.

CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF ISLAND NO. 10.

THE RIGHT KIND—"A BLOOD-LESS VICTORY."

Island No. 10, April 8.

The long suspense is over at last. After a siege of four weeks, and an almost indefinite expenditure of gunpowder and patience, we are in possession of Island No. 10, and all its defenders, its armament, and its stores. The succession of events which have brought about this termination have transpired with such rapidity that it is almost a matter of difficulty to arrange them in order, and bring out of the details a well arranged and intelligible whole. We have been startled by a series of occurrences, each more important than the other, and each but barely told before another was upon us to excite new emotions and anticipations.

The commencement of this great movement was the successful project of running the blockade with gunboats. The more remote cause was the not less brilliant and much more laborious task of taking transports across the land to the aid of Gen. Pope. This was completed on Sunday, and at the same time that the two gunboats, *Coronado* and *Pittsburgh*, took their places to fight the enemy's batteries, the four boats came out of the woods and commenced the work of transporting Gen. Pope's army across the river. The result of the engagement is known. The rebel batteries were silenced by the gunboats and our batteries combined, and Gen. Pope immediately commenced sending his troops across. This was the signal for a retreat of the entire rebel army. When our troops arrived on the opposite side of the river they found that the rebels were in full retreat, and far down the river towards Tiptonville. Gen. Pope ordered an immediate pursuit, and in a short time a large detachment was on the line of the route. They came up with the rebels near Tiptonville, and drove them into the woods. The formation of the country was such there that there was no escape for them. On one side was the river, and on the other side an overflowed swamp which joined the river a few miles below. They had built a sordid road at a point below Tiptonville, by which they hoped to escape across the swamp, but Gen. Pope's forces got possession of it. The river was guarded by our gunboats, so that no transports could come to their relief, and they were obliged to surrender or fight until they were exterminated. They preferred to surrender, and at 3 o'clock next morning, having been hunted and harassed all night, they sent in a message of unconditional surrender. At daylight they were marched into Tiptonville and disarmed. A large detachment was then detailed to search the woods for stragglers, and many more were brought in during the morning. They were 5,000 in number, including officers, among whom there were four generals, viz: Gen. Mackall, Gen. Gantt, Gen. Walker, and General Schaubman.

Thus easily and harmlessly was this army of soldiers captured and imprisoned. Not a life was lost, not a wound was inflicted, but with so small a sacrifice as the labor of a forced march of a few hours the whole body was trapped and caged. They showed no disposition to fight, but came in and threw down their arms sullenly and despondingly. They might have made a desperate resistance in the woods, but they were so closely followed that they had no means of forming into bodies of any considerable number, and they were consequently powerless.

THE "SPOILS."—The spoils captured by our army at this surrender may be summed up as follows:

1 Major General;
3 Brigadier Generals;
10 Colonels;
Some Majors and Lieutenant Colonels;
66 Captains;
64 Lieutenants;
84 Second Lieutenants;
Non commissioned officers for eight regiments;
5,000 privates;
50,000 stand of arms;
125 pieces of artillery;
840,000 worth of provisions;
10 steamboats;
2,000 horses and mules;
4,000 wagons;
Ammunition unestimated.

The regiments of the rebel army captured are as follows:

Fortieth Tennessee, Forty sixth Tennessee, Fifty-fifth Tennessee, Eleventh Arkansas, Third Arkansas, Twelfth Arkansas, First Alabama, and the Pelican Guards of New Orleans.

A FEMALE CAMP.—One of the features of the deserted rebel camp was a peculiar one which we have not met with heretofore. On a beautiful hill, surrounded by pleasant groves, budding with flowers, and the accompanying charms of a rural retreat, we found a bower of nymphs encamped, and enjoying soldierly life in real earnest. There were 12 or 15 of them of different ages, but all young, and more or less fair to look upon. They sat around the camp-fire, and cooked their breakfast, a little disheveled and rumpled, as might perhaps be expected, in remembrance of the scenes of excitement they had passed through, but yet as much composed and as much at home as though they had camped all their lives. There was a stray look of hair hanging loosely here and there, an unlaced bodice granting chary glimpses of vast luxuriance of bust, a stocking down at the heel, or a garter with visible downward tendencies—all of which was attributable to our early visit. There were all the marks of femininity about the place. The embowering trees were hung with hoop-skirts, petticoats, and flaunting articles which looked in the distance like abbreviated pantaloons. A glance at the interior of their tents showed magnificent disorder. Dimity and calico, silk, feathers, bed clothes, and all the appurtenances of a female boudoir were visible. It was a *rara avis* in terra—a new bird in the woods.

These feminine voyagers were real campaigners. The chivalry of the South, ever solicitous for the sex, could not resist the inclination for its society, and hence the camp of nymphs by the river side, in the embowering shade, etc. I will not say much for their fair fame, or for the good name of the Confederate officers whose baggage was mingled in admirable confusion with the rumpled dimity and calico, whose boots and spurs hung among the hoop-skirts and unmentionables, and whose old hats ornamented the tent poles or decked the heads of the fair adventuresses. It was a new feature in war.

THE CINCINNATI PAPERS can't be reconciled to the treatment Phillips received in the city. Well, it is wrong, of course, but the verdict of four-fifths of the U. States is-very right. The truth is, Phillips' antics just now, when the game of blood and suffering is going on as those of a monkey in a china shop. The public instinct is shocked at such an exhibition. Blood and treasure are flowing, and jibes, jests, and flippant rhetoric on impracticable theories are awfully out of taste.

Free speech—aye, free speech; but we have heard a great deal of that; but when words cost blood, we don't admire their freedom. Phillips misrepresents the free States, and the false tirades have made still nerves thousands of arms to fight against the government. Do the people of the free States, who are pouring out blood and treasure the authority of the government, wait the difficulties in their way augmented, by deepening the false impression of their designs and purposes? One speech of Phillips' scattered through the South will cost millions of treasure, and hundreds of the lives of sons and brothers in the free States.—*Louisville Democrat*.

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Gen. Prentiss sent for reinforcements, and received aid from Gen. Hurlbut.

By this measure he maintained his position, and Gen. Sherman, being also assisted by Gen. Hurlbut, was enabled to hold his assailants in check.

This charge would have resulted in turning our left wing, and the capture of a large portion of Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions, but for the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, which beat the enemy back by firing into his ranks shot and shell.

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The onset of the rebels was terrible. The attack gradually extended towards the centre, and Gen. McClelland became engaged with a superior force.

The four divisions thus engaged held the enemy in check, and up to noon, although the battle raged furiously and with the most destructive result. The enemy gained no advantage.

In the meantime the enemy was constantly bringing up his forces, and the battle raged furiously along our whole line. We were, however, in position up to noon, with the exception of Gen. Prentiss' camp which fell into the enemy's hands at the first attack, and remained there during the day.

General Beauregard commanded the enemy, with General A. S. Johnston on the right and Gen. Polk on the left.

In the afternoon, the enemy made a grand attack on the entire length of our line. In a short time the fight became general from our extreme left around to the right.

Our forces obstinately maintained their position until the enemy hurled his entire force of 75,000 men upon our line, where but 40,000 were engaged. Then our entire line fell back under the pressure, and retreated in good order half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy and taking position in a semi circle, the back of which rested on the river.

Here they stood immovable, and fought with an obstinacy which was unconquerable.

For five hours the contest raged with undiminished force, the ground being fought over and over again, and the battlefield strewn with dead and wounded by thousands.

The enemy were effectually held in check. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got a raking range on their position on the left wing of our force, and poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them wherever they showed themselves.

Two immense siege guns had the same position on the right, and all the heavy artillery was well posted for the same purpose, so that, whenever they turned, the rebels met an iron tempest which scattered them like chaff.

The rebels made no advance under these circumstances, but stubbornly held their position. Night came on without any change.

In the meantime, Gen. Buell had arrived on the opposite bank of the river, at about 4 o'clock, having made a forced march from a point within the sound of the guns.

He sent eight regiments across to the relief of Grant, and they were ordered to the front of our centre, where they immediately engaged the enemy. Night came rapidly on, and the terrific battle which had raged during five hours, with almost unparalleled obstinacy, and the most appalling slaughter, was closed by the darkness.

Both armies occupied their positions during the night, the enemy being in possession of our camps.

At 4 o'clock Sunday, P. M., Gen. Buell marched to Pittsburg from Savannah, and during the night crossed the river with Gen. Nelson's and Gen. McCook's divisions, about 30,000 men in all, and took his position. Gen. Nelson was posted on the left, and Gen. McCook went to the centre.

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